IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE SUPREME

COURT. FISK, GOULD, AND OTHER DIRECTORS REMOVED FROM OFFICE-CHARGES OF MALFEASANCE Joseph H. Ramsey, plaintiff, agt. Jay Gould and others, defendants.—The plaintiff has filed a complaint of 91 pages against the present Directors of the AND FRAUD. Frie Railroad, or rather a portion of them, including Messrs. Fisk, Gould, and Lane, of which the following is the substance: Mr. Ramsey holds some of the Buffalo scanch Bouds, some of the sterling bonds, some Fifth Mortgage bonds, some of the Preferred Stock, and some of the Common Stock of the Eric Railroad, and on behalf of all stock and bondholders, and all cred-tions of the Company he brings this suit. He briefly recites the history of the Erle Rallway Company, that on the rulns of the old Erle Railroad Company under a law of 1800, a new company was formed assuming the mortgages and giving preferred tock for the floating debt of the old company; the preferred stock amounting to \$8,536,910 giving the holders a right to 7 per cent out of the carnings, postponed only to interest on the mortgages; that at this time after various conversions of bonds into stock there was but \$24,265,000 of common stock and \$5,000,000 of convertible ds of the Company; that in 1863 the Erie Railway took a 499-ye ar lease of the Euffalo branch of the road, but under the management of Gould, Fisk, and Lane in October last, a default was made in the payment of the ent to the great peril of the Erle Company; that in 1865 the road issued 5,000,000 of sterling bonds; that down to 1867 the Directors of the Company were men of high character not engaged in stock speculations except Mr. Drew, and except Mr. Lane, who it is alleged forced nimself into the Board by purchase of proxies but was powerless for mischief till 1868. Down to Januit is alleged the Company regularly earned dividends on its preferred stock, and had paid dividends on its common stock, and had developed the road, without getting into serious litigation. That in January, 1868, the baracter of the new management not being developed, character of the new management of the second mortgage its first mortgage bonds stood at 101, its second mortgage at 102, its third at 972, its fourth at 912, its fifth at 893, its preferred stock at 74, and its common stock at 72, giving a tetal value of stock and bonds (excluding stering bones, or the second bones, or th bonds of \$41,655,845 90. Beside these bonds, however, the Eric Road was hable on some millions of Long Dock onds. Their steck at this time was about 371 engines, 243 passenger and 6,040 freight cars. It employed about 13,000 mon. Its main road was 459 miles, its leased roads 302 miles. That the project of aiding the construction of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Road, of which Mr. Eidridge was President, had been previously much con-Eldridge was President, had been previously much codesidered, but Eldridge, not satisfied with what the old Directors thought proper to do, and he and Lane casting about for reënforcements, found "one Jay Gould, who had had some small railroad experience on a little road near Lake Champiain, and one James Fisk, jr., then lately from Boston, where he had been carrying on some sort of dry goods business," and then took them into their secrets as being qualified for the attempt in land; that the four conspired together to obtain and did obtain, by proxies, for their own interests and those of the Boston, Hartford and Eric road, control of the election of directors, and elected themselves, Mr. El-dridge's brother-in-law, Mr. Eldridge's counsel, James S. Whitney, interested in the Boston road ; William Evans esident in England, and others, directors, six of the old directors being left out; that thereupon Drew took Un-derwood's place as Treasurer, and the bonds of the Bosthat Eldridge and Gould were got into the Executive Committee. The plaintiff, after a general charge of malsions of the Erie Railway Articles of Association, remiring. 1. A quarterly meeting of the directors. 2. A anding Committee of five. 3. The making of reports by Inferior officers to the President. 4. The Vice-Presient's presidency during the absence of the President. The existence of a Treasurer, Secretary, and anditor. 5. Transfer of stock ten days before blection or dividend. 7. No floating debt to be contracted, except for ordinary supplies, unless authorized by the pany, providing for an Executive Committee of five mbers, who should keep minutes of their proceedings, r-laws have been systematically and constantly violated as Vice-President nominal. 5. By omitting reports owers of the Executive Committee and Direc-7. By omitting Directors' meetings. 8. By reating a floating debt for the payment of \$5,000,000, onds of the Boston road. 9. By keeping the Directors ad stockholders in ignorance of the affairs of the company. 10. By issuing bonds and stock of the Commercy was wanted for the road—more for the bester road arrangement; that for this ten millions of spek was attempted to be issued under the guise of convertible bonds, alarming the public and bringing on at sease littration; that Gould and Fisk, under Jane's advice, unnecroids to issue the last district part a counter in the convertible bonds, alarming the public and bringing on a sease littration; that Gould and Fisk, under Jane's advice, unnecroids to issue the last district part a counter in the counter of the company and the counter in the counter of the counter of New York. They have since exercised, they find to Jaray, Giy; that this issue of stock was another by each elected. Fisk and Lane, and money of said Company was expended "that they escaped with only a nominal stee," and since have been in no fear of the Courts of the city of New York. The plaintiff then avers the use of Eric gallway money to procure the passage of the act of 138 authorizing the issue of the chamiltons of stock; the sending of messensers and money to Trenton and albany, from Jersey City; the Frequent visits to New York. The plaintiff then avers the use of Eric gallway money to procure the passage of the act of 138 authorizing the issue of the Counter Thin includes said \$10,000,000 of stock), when their power Decame absolute, to the enormous amount of \$70,000,000, which they admit by their said registry to be at this time issued and outstanding of such common stock. And said three persons and their confederates have, since October, 1888, tucreased the issue of sterling bonds by a large smount, and the Long Dock Bonds by from \$400,000 to \$500,000. This, more than doubling of the common stock of the Eris Kaikar Canagask in a guest.

year, has not been attended with any material addition to its earnings, with considerable extensions of its ine or equipment, with the payment of a dollar as dividend to any of its stockholders, with any advance of its credit or good name, or with any advantage to any class of creditions, or with any gain of cheapness, safety, or comfort, in transportation on its read; but on the centrary, and as the result of the abuses of the defendants, transportation on said road has been visited with calamities of unusual horror, damage, and death; the credit of said Company has been impaired, and its good repute has been injured; its most experienced and valuable servants have been forced from self-respect to seck employment eisewhere; its creditions have suffered loss, delay, and vexation; its employees are become demoralized and less serviceable; its stock and bonds have greatly fallen in all the markets of the world, and its net earnings have diminished, while all its rival roads have made increase in such earnings, and have had their stock greatly advanced in all such markets; and the Eric Railway, and its managers in such period, have become, in the highest degree, unpopular and disreputable, to the great loss of patronage, confidence, credit, and earnings; and during all said period, with occasional fluctuations, the market value of its stock and bonds have steadily fallen with its good repute, and in the present month of November these prices and aggregate value are as follows:

| Price | Pric Mortgage Bonds Ames.
1st Mortgage \$2,000,000
2d Mortgage \$6,000,000
3d Mortgage \$6,000,000
4th Mortgage \$4,411,000
5th Mortgage \$25,500 \$ 15,821,060 O Sterling Bonds. 4,844,400 Pref. Stock. 0,506,910 Common Stock., 21,285,000

there are one or two points concerning their Institution which you have not fully stated, and possibly concerning which you have not been fully informed. One of these is that the institution is not controlled by second or thirdrate physicians, but that its standard of education is as high as that of any other Medical College in Philadelphia. Another is that the ladies concerned are not of a class likely to exhibit any immodesty or to unsex themselves. We have among our members a niece of Secretary Seward, and a niece of Senator Wade. There is also a daughter of John M. Broomall's. We may likewise points with some pride to the fact that one of our graduates of last Spring is now the resident physician in charge of the Woman's Department in the Massachusetts State Lunatio Asylum at Worcester. Very respectfully, Philodelphia, Nov. 20, 1869. A WOMAN STUDENT.

HYGIENE AND THE WOMAN'S PARLIAMENT.

To the Edstor of The Tribune. Sir: I see by the very just and jubilant report of the proceedings of the Woman's Parliament of Saturday last published in your issue of this morning that "the room was a dense mass of foul air during the session." I am sorry to learn this, for it changes entirely my idea of the scope and purpose of these meetings. The hygienic facts are that "Boom 12," which these ladies have borrowed of me for their preliminary meettigs, is a large, well-ventilated room, and is always sweet and pure before the "Parliament" assembles, as I take occasion to know. What it may be afterward no mortal man has the right to know, except through the leakages of female reporters, for no male creature is permitted to pass over the threshold. At least, if any such do pass over, they are never known to return. The foul air is possibly too much for them. From what I know of a few men who have unsuccessfully sought admission to the charmed presence of the Parliament, I think they would hardly agree with your reporter, who rashly says she would rather be killed than smothered to death," for, though it might take a smart man to see the difference, there are those insane enough to look with perfect calmness upon the prospect, near or remote, of being smothered to death in a woman's parliament, not withstanding Mr. Falstaff's unsavory experience with Mrs. Ford's clothes-basket. I am sure your reporter, woman though she be, would not knowingly injure a man who means well, and I would, therefore, mildly suggest that she fix the responsibility of this nygienic outrage where it belongs, which I am sure is not on the shoulders of Yours truly, S. S. PACKARD.

A FINANCIAL POLICY FOR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The financial policy of THE TRIBUNE is tersely stated to be, " Reduce the interest, and pay the public debt in specie." This is well, but certain plans are necessary to carry out the work. For three years the writer has, with pen and tongue, advocated the following, and never met with a fair argument against its success : First : Authorize the issue of \$1,000,000,000 of four per

cent coin bonds.

Second: Make the National Bank system free to all. Require the banks, old and new, to deposit the four per cent bonds as security for circulation, &c., in place of present bonds. This will absorb more than half the issue at once. Compel the banks to retain on hand all coin received for interest on bonds, or from other sources, until the amount equals the reserves now required by law. The new Banks required South and West will absorb shove \$100,000,000 of Greenbacks as temporary reserves this, with the coin reserves, will in a few months bring us to specie payments. For details of the plan of placing a four per cent gold bond, road Mr. Bowles's letters, with these additional suggestions. Make the bonds as long as possible-say, payable after thirty years, and to mature in fifty years from date. Let them be of one kind and date, but, for convenience-in final payment and payment of interest, divide them into six series—the first, having interest payable January and July; the second, interest payable February and August; the third, March and payable February and August; the third, March and Beptember, and so on. This would give to investors monthly payments of interest if they desired it, and would also secure uniform disbursements of comby the Treasury Department throughout the year. Provide for the conversion of all classes of the Government dobt, including greenbacks, into this issue of bonds. If this will not bring us to a sound basis with as little trouble as possible, what will?

Elamford, Cons., Roy. 20, 1968. GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO THE GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE WHO FELL IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—This afternoon a monument erected by the City Council of Philadelphia at a cost of from ten to twenty thousand dollars, to the graduates of Girard College who fell in the late war for the Union, was dedicated. The names of the comnemorated are Joseph W. Oswald, Jas. W. Smith, Charles Logan, George Ritter, Robert Ruddock, John B. Tyles, who died at Antietam; John B. Scheetz, Gettysburg; John Bussinger and William N. Bayne, Chancellorsville; Thomas Neeson, Fredericksburg; James McNamee, Mechanicsville; Andrew McIlvaney, Fair Oaks; Samuel Lilly, Williamsburg; Augustus D. Goodwin, Gaines' Mills; Robert Cornwall, Petersburg; Joseph Riddle, Richmond; Adam Patten, Newbern; Edwin Merkle, Fort Darling; Thos. P. Wynkoop, Andersonville Prison; Joseph Nowell, Milan Prison; James F. Miller, Libby Prison; Phillip Banks and George Tanner, in hospital; W. H. Callum, at Camp Brandywine. The Mayor, a large number of the Councils of the city, and a crowd of graduates, pupils and citizens were present. President Allen began the dedication with prayer, after which the Hon. Charles E. I.ex, City Solicitor, delivered a speech on the part of the city authorities, concluding as follows:

began the dedication with prayer, after which the Hon. Charles E. Lex, City Solicitor, delivered a speech on the part of the city authorities, concluding as follows:

Unused here to scenes of contention and strife, guarded carefully from outward tumuls or the jarring of the world, they nevertheless received in this place the lessons which made them patriots, and imbined the determination of purpose and steadiness of will which prepared them, when the time came, for an entire dedication of themselves to their country's welfare. These teachings they carried with them into active life, and, at the first signal of danger, rushed forward to take their places in the columns of our army, and afterward discharged their duty bravely as became the soldiers of the Republic. They were orphaus, it is true, deprived of the Republic. They were orphaus, it is true, deprived of the Republic of the received of the Republic of the their noblest efforts in behalf of Government put forth their noblest efforts in behalf of freedom and right. And such men we are assembled this day to honor. We revere their memories, not because they ought to be commemorated more than others who were engaged in the same noble conflict who were engaged in the same noble conflict who were engaged in the same noble conflict who are they ought to be commemorated more than others which actuated them; knew their individual excellencies and worth, and because their bright example may stimulate others should a similar necessity arise either against a foreign or domestic foe, to emulate their gallant against a foreign or domestic foe, to emulate their gallant against a foreign or domestic foe, to emulate their gallant the monument which you in a commendable spirit have sanctioned by appropriating the means for its crection to the memories of these brave men. As you look upon the nonlined of the confluence reposed in her, or decilet in the discharge of the trust committed to her keeping. To my friends, the honored President of this College and his corps of fait

graduate of the institution, on behalf of its pupils and

the memories and above that they have altogether per-ished. More living than the green earth may seem to us the inspiration of their lives, stronger than monuments the adamant of the truth that underlies and surpasses all fame; grander than the pride of cities, the pomp of governments, the thunder of war, the destiny of the

In That no person, form or bank, baying the possession of any meney in the first Railway Company, do recognize any authority or right of any nerson named defendant in or to the same, or coult to allow the same to be used and enjoyed by said Company, so by any efficient and the same to be used and enjoyed by said Company, so by any efficient and the same to be used and enjoyed by said Company, so by any efficient and the same to be used and enjoyed by said Company, so by any efficient and the same to be used and enjoyed by said Company.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

STANDARDS IN WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The members of the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia are indebted to you in many ways, and to a degree for which they cannot sufficiently express their gratitude, for the powerful influence you have exerted in their behalf. They feel, however, that there are one or two points concerning their Institution.

Humblest soul.

But we are sensible, indeed, that those we honor have manner coased to be. For them no more are the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which their blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which the fill the the blood of youth, the surroral pleasures which their the head of sur

what mairon nearra should not be clearly the control of the contro

our grathede, our soleran purpose, our steadfast for shall yet nanew all. Let us not deapsir, though a brethren have twien from us, and though this moname seems for a monsut yain to the death they died. Not death, O friends, but to regmortality, do we raise the shall in our hearts and the insument on earth. Not this narrow space do we restrict our offering, but we git to the brotherhood of souls. Not in self-flattery has devote it, but in reverence of that Power "will maketh the country of the earth and of the sky one B public."

Or blacken on the gallows tree, Freedom thy dead can never die Because they died for thee."

The following is the conclusion of the address of Mr.

Wm. 8. Littleton:

We are told in ancient story of a sculptor who fell in a way with the image which his own hands had created, and that he breathed into it the breath of life, and it be came a living being. And as we, the graduates of this college, having already so much in every thing that meet was here, to kindle the imagination and warm the hears, shall, with the added ardor of a deepened partioting, gaze upon this statue, beautiful in itself, still more beadding in the eligent to which it is dedicated, it too, like the statue of old, shall be imbured with life; no longer shall it remain but the marble image, cold and unsympathete to remain but the marble image, cold and unsympathete to the touch, but warmed and illumined by the love with the touch, but warmed and illumined by the love with which shall in turn impart hope and encouragement to us, ever olicering us on to noble actions and coltrageous us, ever olicering us on to noble actions and coltrageous when he will repair to day is, that the spirit of pairdededs. And our prayer to day is, that the spirit of pairdededs. And our prayer to day is, that the spirit of pairdededs. And our prayer to day is, that the spirit of pairdededs. And our prayer to day is, that the spirit of pairdededs. And our prayer to day is, that the spirit of pairdededs and any where all may kneel, and from which none shall depart without renewed strength and courage for all the battles of life. Wm. 8. Littleton:

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PROPOSED SUBMARINE CABLES-THE CROPS-SUBMISSION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES-GOLD VALPARAISO, Oct. 17 .- Don Ramon River

Sofre has presented a petition to Congress, asking for yearly subscription of \$16,000 for a submarine line of tele graph, by which he proposes to connect Valparaiso with Panama; the line to touch at all the principal ports in Chill, Bollvia, and Peru. The question has been referred to a committee, together with the petition of Clark & Co. for the grant of a subsidy for their proposed line from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, which I made mention of in my last letter. The harvest all through the country has been most prolific this season, and exports of wheat have already commenced upon a scale of considerable magnitude to Monte Vidro, Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. The counterfeit is gold pieces are still in circulation, and are so well executed, and contain so large an amount of gold as simost to defy detection. They are supposed to have been manufactured by experts in the United States. A new theater upon a grand scale is to be erected in this city within a very short time. It will meet a much-field want, and the project is very popular. The railroad loan (from Chillan to Conception and Talcahuano) will, it is confidently anticipated, pass through both Chambers, although some little opposition has recently arisen. Regulations have recently been made relative to the disposal of the guano deposits existing and supposed to exist within the limits of the Republic. These deposits are to be worked in accordance with the terms of contracts which may be made by the President with companies or private individuals, said contracts being ratified previously by the Cabinet Council. Contracts are not to exceed five years in duration, and the lowest limit as to price is to be is per tua of 1,000 kilogrammiss. The canital. Sontlago, is just now filled to overflowing with Indians—genuise savages, most of them never having seen any evidences of civilization. Their wonder and astonishment at everything they see is almost ludierous. The streets, square, public baildings, monuments, and furniture, especially mirrors, excite their intense delight; but a visit to the Armory nearly overcame them, as they suver wearied of examining and admiring the splendid assortment of the weapons of modern warfare. Their admiration finally cultimes and sangulnary experiences, the modest hint was not taken. The President, atten to a committee, together with the petition of Clark & Co. for the grant of a subsidy for their proposed line weapons of Inducti waiting the way of the very recent difficulties and sangulnary experiences, the modest hint was not taken. The President, attended by the principal members of his Cabinet, received a deputation of the chiefs of the recent robel savages. The day was the 15th inst., and the chiefs made an imposing physical appearance, but did not excite remark from aplendor of appearance, but did not excite remark from aplendor of appearance, the day was tongue, made a long speech in the Arancanian Indian tongue, from which he was understood to say, through the medium of his interpreter, that he and his brother caciques were tired of war, and were only desirous of reconciling themselves to the authorities, whose protection they were desirous of obtaining. In reply, the President was compelled to assume an air of sternness, and rebuked them with dignity for their past conduct and bloodthirsty actions, but concluded with a guarantee of protection so long as they should, by their peaceful and quiet conduct, convince the Gov rument of their desire to reform. They were in charge of their friend, Father Leonetti, the missionary to whose modiation is due the visit of the savages to the capital. Business is gradually reviving now that the dire prophecies of Saxby and Falb, with regard to the earthquakes and tidal waves which were to visit this coast, have proved fallacious. The Agricultural Bank has increased its capital to \$0,00,000. A strange disarrangement of the tides was phacived at Aucad on the 4th, without any assignable cause. A piece of quarts has been on exhibition in Copiapp which is so rich as to yield in the proportion of \$243,300 to every 5,400 pounds of ore. Agitation for reform still exists, resulting is many political disagreemants. Flour, best quality, \$3.25 per qqL: inferior, \$21.624. Bar copper, \$14.to \$14.35 per qqL:

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT-EARTHQUAKE SHOCK-A NEW INSURRECTION-

ART MOVEMENT. LIMA, Oct. 27 .- Gen. Melgarejo, the President, arrived at Cochabamba on the 6th lust. Official socounts state his reception to have been enthusiastic. It of Mejillones. A shock of earthquake was felt at Cob on the 8th inst. An insurrectionary movement is felt be gaining ground, having at its head Gen. Morales, has not, however, yet come to a point, but when it do will meet with much popular sympathy.

PERU.

THE DREYFUS LOAN-A NEW CABINET. LINA, Oct. 27,-The predictions of Falb being now no longer thought of or cared for, the great question

of the Dreyfus loan is without a rival. This subject is Godsend to the Peruvian press; all the papers are com-pletely filled with matter relating to this subject, even to pletely filled with matter relating to this subject, even to the exclusion of subjects of more universal interest. Meanwhile the house of Dreyfus is supported by one of the largest mercantile firms in Pere, With, Gruniag & Co., and continues to receive remittances of buillion and coin from Chih and other quarters of the globe, to enable it to fulfill its part of the contract with the Peruviag Government, and as the latter imperatively requires the funds supplied by Dreyfus, it appears that the contract will be not only ratified, but its terms fulfilled before the Peruvians decide among themselves whether to annul k or otherwise. It is not generally thought that the contract can now be rescinded. The Arequipa Railroad, and the line from Iquique to La Maria are getting well on, but the line from Lina to Humeno does not progress as could be wished. The Ica-Pisa line and the Cerro de Pasco road are also behindhand. Business at Arica and Tacus was reviving, now that all fears of Fally's prediction has subsided. A new Peturian Minister has been appointed to Bolivia. Political news is unimportant, if we except the formation of a new Cabnet, which is as follows: President of the Coupeil and himster for War and Marine, Col. Francisco Balta; Foreign Affairs, Dr. D. Mariado Dorado; Home Department, Col. Secada; Justice, Dr. D. Mariano Felipe Pas Soldan; Finance, D. Maucol Angulo.

VENEZUELA.

CAPITULATION OF MARACAIBO-PLIGHT OF GEN. PULGAR.

CARACCAS, Nov. 7 .- The town of Maracaibo has capitulated, and there is great rejoicing in Government circles. The insurgents abandoned their leader, Gen. Pulgar, who made his cacape. Gen. Zulueta, commanding the robol advance, joined the Government forces. But advance, joined the Government force. I few lives were lost. Marsonibe is again open to comerce. It is reported that Gen. Pulgar and his assuates embarked on board the British man-of-war Cherand while on board Pulgar fired his revolver at Capacres, the commander of the Cherab. Capt. Dacethereupon delivered Gen. Pulgar and his company President Monagas.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—This Republic is for the present perfectly tranquil. The elections have gone in favor of Salgar for President, and Mosquera's chances of organizing a revolution become daily more sign.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Nov. 15 .- The news brought from Central America by the steamer which arrived here on the 30th ult. is of very little importance. The following is a summary:

GUATEMALA. Cruz still continues to give trouble, making occasional raids. His movements, however, are too insignificant to cause any anxiety to the Government. The total imports of this Republic from 1864 to 1865 inclusive, amount to \$1,764,000; the export during the same

NICARAGUA. The rebel forces have suffered a decisive de-feat at Nequinohomo, at the hands of the Government forces under President Guaman. The revolution may now be considered as entirely quelled.

We are happy to hear that the strong-minded

We are happy to heat the have a world all to themselves; I'm woman's World newspaper, to wit. We sincerely hope that it will be another and a better one than ours.

[N. Y. Citizen. Now, Mr. Barnum. They have discovered a

new animal in Montana, of a nature wholly unknown to naturalists. He is stated to be only two years old, though how anybody knows his exact age nobody has taken the trouble to inform us. This infant wonder stands seven feet high in his stockings, and is supposed to be a descendant of the old original mastodous. Whether he eats green apples and gingarbread for his breakfast, or what he eats for his dinner, we are not told. We trust that there are no more fike him: for the appearance of any considerable number of young mustodous would indicate a return of the world to the mind and water of chases.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1869.